Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-S:30-The Chieftain ACADEMY OF MUSIC-5-The Sporting Duchess.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Great Diamond Robbery. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Princess Bonnie. CASINO-8:15-The Merry World.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Captain Paul. DALY'S THEATRE S Le Collier de la Reine EDEN MUSEE-Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE S The City of Pleasure FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-A Glided Fool. GARRICK THEATRE-8:30-A Man with a Past. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Rice's 1492. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Rice's 1492. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Rob Ro HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-Lost-24 hours. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. YCEUM THEATRE-2-8-The Prisoner of Zenda MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8-Black America. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Fleur-de-Lis. PLEASURE PALACE-12 to 12-Vaudeville BYANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Capitol.

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Business Notices.

Notice to Epicures—Something New,
LELAND'S STEWED DIAMOND BACK TERRAPIN.
Cooked and ready for immediate use, One pound thus,
enough for three persons, good livers. Connoisseurs and
clubs always have it. Can be had of Acker, Merrail &
Condit and other first-class grocers. Guaranteed genuine and the best. E. C. Hazard & Co., Wholesale Ag'ts, 117 Hudson St., N. Y.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The schooner Lork is detained at

Key West, Fla., charged with being about to embark upon a fillbustering expedition. Advices from Washington emphatically deny the report published in "Le Journal" of Paris, that Ambassadors Eustis and Runyon were to exchange embassies. - The Queen has assented to the bill reducing the salaries of the Governor and the Judges of the Supreme Court of New foundland. - There are rumors in St. Petersburg of a second Franco-Russian loan for China. DOMESTIC .- The Cotton States and Interna tional Exposition in Atlanta, Ga., was opened, President Cleveland setting the machinery in motion from Gray Gables. —— The State monu-ments on the battlefield of Chickamauga were dedicated; Governor McKinley delivered the oration at the Ohio ceremonies. - The organist of Emmanuel Church gave strong evidence against Durrant, the alleged San Francisco murderer. Ex-Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, in an address denounced the candidacy of P. Wat Hardin, the Democratic nominee for Governor. are assembling in Trenton, N. J., and a li canvass for the nomination for Governor is in progress . Much damage was done by windstorms in Michigan. - A fire in Indianapolis caused a loss of three-quarters of a million dollars. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A general approval of the action of the Republican Convention on the excise question was expressed. arrangements for the formal opening of the new college buildings on October 19. Charges growing out of the Cherokee Club

trouble were preferred against Police Captain Winners at Brighton Beach: Balmaghie, Inquirendo, Little Tom. Prince Lief and Long Bridge. market was quiet, with fractional advances. THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair;

stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees: lowest, 65 degrees,

It is to be hoped that Commissioner Waring's confidence in the proposed plan for the final disposal of the refuse of the city by contract will prove well founded. Bids will soon be called for, and the contracts will be awarded to the bidders offering the best terms for the city. An essential part of this scheme will be the absolute separation of garbage from ashes, so that there will be three classes of material to be disposed of. The ashes can be utilized for filling purposes; the garbage will be subjected to a reduction process; the street sweepings will be used as a fertilizer. The separation of the first two, particularly in the tenement houses, will doubtless cause some trouble at the beginning, but we do not believe it will take long to educate the people on this point.

District-Attorney Fellows has no intention of pressing to trial any of the old indictments that have recently turned up, for he says that Grand Juries nowadays are grinding out more indictments than he can possibly take care of. Consequently, the men whose names appear in the old documents are as safe as if no indictments had ever been found. In addition to the indictments it was learned yesterday that more than 1,000 complaints had been discovered which had never been laid before any Grand Jury. These, of course, are worthless, but the indictments are as valid as on the day they were drawn. It should be borne in mind that Colonel Fellows's present inability to do anything with them is not based on the fact that the last Legislature provided for two additional Assistant District-Attorneys in this county.

The opposition in his own party to the election of General Hardin, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Kentucky, has been greatly strengthened by the address put forth yesterday by ex-Governor Buckner, Buckner states the reasons why the Democracy should oppose Hardin with cogency and force, and his address carries the greater weight because the former relations between the two men were most friendly. When Buckner was Governor Hardin was the Attorney-General of the State, and Hardin's nomination this year is understood to be due to Buckner's refusal to be a candidate. General Buckner says in the clearest way that the head of the Democratic ticket is at war with the figancial principles of his party; and he also lays down the law to Senator Blackburn in good set terms.

The America's Cup Committee are right in expressing deep regret and chagrin that a friendly contest in a noble sport between two great nations should have degenerated into a war of words. It is certainly a most deplorable out-

forward to for months with the greatest interest, and which there was every reason to believe would pass off in the most atalcable manner. For that result the responsibility is not uncertain. The Cup Committee, the Regatta Committee and the owners of the Defender have pursued a manly and straightforward course from the beginning. The excursion boats which carried thousands of people intent on seeing the races were handled with fair regard for the racing yachts, and certainly discriminated against neither. Yet the cup contests proved a dismal fiasco. The blame can be placed nowhere but on the shoulders of Lord Dunraven, for whom up to the time of his refusal to sail the third race Americans entertained only the most friendly feelings.

The New-Jersey Republican State Convention merically, a larger body than the convention which met in Saratoga on Tuesday. Unlike the Saratoga gathering, there is no cut-and-dried programme at Trenton. To all appearances the New-Jersey Convention will be a free and open one, and the man who can command the greatest number of votes will win. The nomination for Governor is the only one to be made, and late last night there was decided uncertainty as to who would carry off the prize. The supporters of both the leading candidates, Mr. Griggs and Mr. Kean, expressed confidence of success, but neither side felt sure of a nomination on the first ballot.

FACING THE MUSIC.

The Republicans of the State of New-York have new reason to be proud of their party. It has its little domestic infelicities; its machinery does not always run to the entire satisfaction of the vast majority of its voters, who are Republicans only because they want honest administration and good government and who care nothing for offices or spoils; and it is never free from the inharmonies arising from the largest liberty of opinion and the fullest freedom of expression. When its representatives went up to Saratoga on Tuesday to nominate a State ticket and pass resolutions and take the initiatory steps in the fall campaign, it was not supposed that they would do more than transact in a perfunctory and rather languid way the formal and necessary business and adjourn. There was no trouble about the ticket, but there was just a shade of possibility of it about the platform. And as to this, most men said, knowing whose hand was at the helm and the shifty impulses by which it was guided, that the convention would doubtless evade questions that seemed troublesome, and contenting itself with the enunciation of general principles and the reiteration of an unquestioned political creed, slide smoothly over into the fall campaign. And that evidently was the plan. Under a management and control which would be impossible except for the censurable indeference and apathy of Republicans who neglect the first duty of citizens in leaving the primaries at the mercy of political parasites, it was understood that the platform should be simply retrospective and rhetorical.

Thank God, it isn't! Two lines of it redeem it, and redeem the party. For, excellent as the whole platform is in its comprehensive sweep of the political field, National and State; in its arraignment of Democratic administration and legislation, and its clear setting-forth of what has already been accomplished by Republican control of the State and what may be expected from Republican legislation in Congress, it would all have been empty and meaningless had the party deliberately dodged the issue in State polities which all men knew it was its duty to meet. There were many things about the convention, its composition and the influences which controlled its membership and seemed to direct its action, that were not calculated to excite pride or inspire hope in the breasts of honest Republicans. But there is cause for pride, and even for jubilation, in the circumstance that after the game had been deliberately and carefully fixed, and the little fellows had all learned their lesson; after the gag which had been agreed The delegates to the Republican State Convention | upon had in fact been applied, and the business ringing voice of one man called the convention to its senses, and upon his appeal it ceased to sneak and became courageous. No praise is too great for the man who took such a convention as that at Saratoga out of the hands of the man who, to all outward seeming, owned and con-The Council of the New-York University made trolled it, and faced it about from a cowardly retreat to a firm, determined and unanimous stand for principle. Ex-Senator Warner Miller may have made mistakes in the course of a long political career, but he redeemed them all when he took a timid, time-serving and Boss-governed convention by the head and faced it to its duty. So now the Republican party of this State stands to-day-for what? For a "blue law"?

Not at all. Democrats enacted it. Republicans offer no apology for enforcing it. It was their sworn duty. Does it stand for "bigotry"? Not at all. There is no bigotry in a law which one party passes and another, accepting its duty and its responsibility, rigidly enforces. The issue presented to the Republican State Convention was absolutely simple. It was whether a statute law should be enforced, and whether it dared say so. It did say so, and it said more. It said that the Sunday-closing law was in the interest of labor and morality and should be maintained. It makes a clean-cut and distinct issue with those who advocate for the saloon in terests privileges which no other class either ask or desire. It is now a question, not between rich and poor; not between the religious and irreligious; not as to the observance of the Christian Sabbath, about which there are differences of opinion among Republicans; but simply a question, in the first place economic in character, as to whether the labor employed in barrooms and saloons should have one day's rest in seven, and second, as to the morality of granting special privileges to a business which, beyond all question, engenders immorality, licentiousness and crime.

And the Republicans of the State have cause for pride in their party that, in a convention deliberately set and fixed to dodge a question like this, the voice of one man was sufficient to take it out of the hands of its controlling spirit and force it to its duty.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896.

Mayor Strong has set an example which we commend to the officials of the city in general. The estimate of the expenses of his office for 1896 is \$26,000, compared with \$28,500, the amount allowed by last year's Board known that iron prices have meanwhile adof Estimate for 1895. This is a reduction of nearly 10 per cent. If the same percentage of reduction ran through all the departments, the effect upon the tax bills would be considerable and would be appreciated. But there is no hope of this. Most of the departments want more money, and some of them are clearly entitled to increased appropriations. Of course it costs a great deal to conduct the business of a great city like New-York, and naturally the total sum increases with the growth of the city. But the taxpayers are not disposed to complain, provided they have an assurance that the money collected is legitimately used, and neither stolen nor squandered. Such an assucance they can have under the present admirds tration, and we have no doubt that they will pay their taxes this year with greater cheerfulness

than they have generally felt heretofore. The work of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is yet to be done, and it is to be expected that no items will be passed for which

come of a series of races which had been looked | the heads of the several departments cannot | show an absolute necessity. This is a time for frugality, but not for unreasoning economy. No judicious person wants to see any reckless 'slashing" of the estimates handed in. They need to be considered with extreme care and scrutinized in detail. The Board of Estimate will begin its important work next month. Plenty of time will thus be afforded for doing it thoroughly and intelligently.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

Yesterday belonged to Chattanooga and Atlanta. Upon those two cities, typical cities of the New South, the sympathetic attention of the Nation was largely centred. Both were througed with visitors from all parts of the Union. In both a conspicuous-indeed, the salient-feature of the gathering was the fraternal commingling will be held in Trenton to-day and will be, nu- of the very men, or their representatives, whose hostile meetings there first made the places famous. In the one there was a looking backward to the deeds of long ago, and a reverent dedication of historical memorials. In the other there was a looking forward, and a proud exultation in the achievements of the present and the prospects of the future. Together the two cities and the two celebrations present in epitome the history of a great people for a full generation.

It was especially appropriate that these two celebrations occurred on the same day, and divided between them the Interest of the Nation. Different as they were in character, the connec tion between them is very close. Thirty-two years ago Chattanooga and its environs were made famous by some of the most bloody, most daring and most stubbornly contested battles in the world's history. A little later a great general set out thence on a march such as the annals of war have seldom recorded. From the slopes of Lookout Mountain to the sands of the Atlantic shore he ploughed a broad, red furrow. The ploughshare struck Atlanta, the old Atlanta and destroyed it, and there were desolation and loud laments through all the Empire State of the South. But from the seed thus planted in that dreadful furrow has sprung the gentus of the new and incomparably better Atlanta, and of the whole New South.

Men can now see clearly, whether they wore the blue or the gray, that Thomas's immortal stand at Chickamauga was the stand of right and civilization against wrong and barbarism. They can see that Sherman's wondrous march, in-spite of all the wrath and ruin that it brought, was on the whole the march of human progress. Those rude shocks tumbled down the old order and made place for the new. The price paid was a heavy one, but the results attained are inestimable. To-day when men think of American progress and enterprise they think of Chattanooga as well as of Pittsburg, of Atlanta as well as of Chicago. When they think of American freedom they can do no better than to think of Booker T. Washington's oration at Atlanta. When they think of American unity they may well think of an electric spark from Massachusetts opening a World's Fair in the capital of Georgia.

Words of congratulation and of praise for the great exhibition which was opened yesterday come readily to tongue and pen. They are not empty words, the hollow formalities of courteous ceremony. They express the genuine feeling of the whole Nation, which is participating in the Fair and contributing to it, but is glad to give to the South, still more to Georgia, and most of all to Atlanta itself, the chief credit for its great success, even as theirs have been the chief thought and labor in creating it. It is thus that we express-and, we believe, express truly-the spirit of New-York and of all the North in bidding this latest great enterprise of the New South a heartfelt hall and goodspeed.

ANOTHER CONNELLSVILLE STRIKE.

Another strike in the coke regions has been ordered, and, according to dispatches, has taken effect in part of the works, upon a demand for 11 per cent more wages dating from Monday, seemed to the little fellows to be finished, the and the published order adds that "only the been investigating the wages actually paid in a "works will be permitted to continue in opera-"tion."

Is this a free country, then, or only a despotism of mobs and secret leagues? History shows plainly what the words "will not be permitted" actually mean. They mean that free American citizens, who will work at wages which strikers from employment by destruction of plants. The ness and brutality that of the worst mining regions. The question whether law can be enforced at all in such regions, without the presence of a standing army, gives to every prolonged strike the form of a rebellion against civil lican tariff. authorities, and always because strikers attempt by violence and lawbreaking to prevent free citito do.

It is quite possible that the companies may conclude to grant the wages demanded rather than incur the losses which a struggle would involve at this time. The iron trade is exceedingly pears that some concerns might be willing to "vances in wages have been diligently an have a strike lasting long enough to raise prices, were it not for their connection in ownership with great iron and steel works, to which any interruption just now would be a calamity. A demand for bridge and building materials unsupplied at this season of the year may easily prove a demand lost for this year entirely.

The Frick Coke Company was one of the earliest to start the rise in wages March 10, immediately after Congress had adjourned, by a voluntary advance of 15 per cent. But it had would come if the advance was not made, so indeed, it may have led the men to feel that alvanced from 20 to 25 cents, a little more in proportion than the rise in wages, but a later attempt to raise prices has fatled, so that actual sales are little higher than in March. It is well vanced enormously, steel ralls 27 per cent, steel beams 33 per cent, angles 48 per cent, bars 50 per cent and wire nails 150 per cent. It is not strange if many reason that iron combinations are getting big profits at the expense of mine and coke workers.

A demand and even a strike for higher wages in coke-working would therefore be not unreasonable, if it were conducted with decent regard for law and for freedom of American laborers. But the fact that the first suggestion comes with a threat that the works will not be permitted to ance of all rights and all law as to deprive strikers of any sympathy that they might otherwise The fact is that in nearly all of the great labor controversies during the last three years the strikers have been their own worst enemies, because they have defied the law and although in a few, owing to exceptional condidenied the rights of other laboring men. It tions, the number of hands employed is as large seems probable that this controversy, owing to as or larger than it was three years ago. These

present circumstances, will end without a struggle, but it will inevitably leave behind a legacy of mischief for the strikers,

BICYCLE DANGERS AND SAFEGUARDS. A considerable number of serious accidents to bicycle riders, and a few that were fatal, have recently been reported in the papers, and the natural consequence is that we hear a good deal said about the extra-hazardous nature of the new vehicle of diversion and convenience. But it would be well for those whose disposition is to condemn the bicycle on this account to remember certain facts. In the first place the comparative novelty of the thing lends special interest to all occurrences out of the ordinary in which it plays a part, so that they are more generally noted by news-gatherers than other incidents of similar character which merely repeat long familiar experiences. For the same reason accounts of them attract more attention and produce more talk, and thus their relative significance is likely to be exaggerated in the public mind. An extended and somewhat excited discussion of the dangers of the blcycle, leading to numerous stern parental decrees of prohibition, is not inconceivable, whereas nobody would dream of starting a crusade against the use of It ought to be borne in mind, moreover, that

gross carelessness causes a large proportion of the accidents for which the wheel is held responsible by thoughtless persons. In the case of the bicycle the venerable proverb that familiarity breeds contempt is at least partly reversed. The rider who has become proficient only on the smooth and unobstructed floor of the hall where he has taken lessons is pretty sure to underrate the embarrassments which he must encounter in a public thoroughfare. Nor does he comprehend the capabilities of the vehicle which he has found so manageable. He does not appreciate the speed which it will attain on a sloping surface, and the difficulty of bringing it under control when it has once started to run away. Perhaps he has desired to be thought smart and discarded his brake, or in some other way has invited disaster, as, for instance, by making his early public appearances in a crowded street, It ought to be said at once that a novice has no moral right to ride in a crowded street, for he inevitably puts not only himself but others in peril. Nor is the exhibaration of coasting even on a lonely road justifiable in his case. For that he should wait until he has thoroughly mastered an art which often seems easier to him than to the expert.

It may properly be added also that even a skilful rider who does not keep himself informed of the condition of his machine may become the victim of an accident for which he will not be otherwise at fault. An unobtrusive defect in bicycle, a loose nut for example, may be bad defect and lead to serious results. And this suggests a rather disquieting forecast. is reported that preparations are making to put a large supply of bicycles on the market next year at greatly reduced prices. Without exact knowledge of the matter, we are inclined to think that a thoroughly trustworthy machine not only could be but is sold now at a reasonable profit for considerably less than \$100, which has been the standard price this year for most of the favorite wheels; and we have little doubt that improved processes will lower the cost of production hereafter. Then probably competition will do its natural work and the price will fall in spite of combinations to uphold it. But cheapness which only signified inferior materials and poor workmanship would be exceedingly mischievous. There are some signs, we think, that such an era may set in next spring, and if manufacturers are determined to introduce it they will probably succeed. But we should hope that it would not last leng. It would inevitably be marked by a great increase in the number of accidents, for which the victims would be less responsible than those by whom they had been

LABOR AND WAGES.

The American Protective Tariff League has Companies granting the advance at all their large number of establishments during the first half of this year and of the four previous years. Its returns embrace both the number of hands employed at different periods and the percentage of wages paid. As respects the number of hands, the returns from nearly 500 establishments in 85 different industries show that in 1892, January 1 to June 30, there were employed refuse, are to be assassinated, mobbed or driven | 92,411, and that the number was reduced in the same months of 1894 to 68,330, but that in 1895 record of Connellsville strikes rivals in lawless- it has increased to 80,086. The decrease in 1804 was 26 per cent, and in 1895, notwithstanding recent improvement, the number of hands appears to be 13.3 per cent less than in 1892, the last year of full prosperity under the Repub-

Again as to the percentage of wages paid, returns are given from 455 different establish zens from doing work which the strikers refuse | ments, embracing practically the same industries as are reported in respect to the number of hands employed. The facts show that the average of wages was 5 per cent higher in 1892 than in 1800, so that the remarkable gain under the protective tariff which the census returns of 1890 active, and coke-workers know that the demand | demonstrated continued during the two followfor their product is enormous. For the latest | ing years under the tariff of 1800. But in 1803 week 15,213 ovens were running an average of the average of wages paid in the same establish-5.69 days per week, against 2.622 idle, and pro- ments was 21 per cent less than in 1892, and the duction was 148,783 tons. Still there has been improvement during the last six months, alsuch competition among the companies that the though considerable and to wage-earners most attempt to raise prices was only partially suc- gratifying, still leaves the average of wages 17 cessful, and coke has been selling for weeks at per cent less than in 1892. "The American considerably less than circular prices. It ap- Economist" adds that "while these reported ad-"nounced, nothing has been heard of the far "more numerous instances wherein the wage-"earners have not been so fortunate." It will not be assumed by anybody that these

returns, covering only about 500 out of many thousand establishments, necessarily represent with great accuracy the aggregate change in number of hands employed or in wages of labor. Indeed, some of the items are apparently open to question, either because possibly based upon an insufficient number of returns, or because apbeen known for some weeks that a great strike parently contrary to other information. Print ers' errors, not carried into the tabulation of the that part of its moral effect may have been lost; League, are possibly responsible in some instances. But with all reasonable allowance for most any demand would be granted in order to defects in such a statement, the fact remains prevent a strike. The price immediately ad- that a report covering a greater number of hands, in a greater number of establishments and employments, than have ever been included in previous reports of a similar character, shows that the advance thus far effected in wages of labor since the beginning of this year has been comparatively small as respects the entire body, and still leaves the average pald to labor 17 per cent lower than in 1892-the last year of full prosperity under the Republican tariff. It further appears that in the large number of establishments reporting the material increase in number of hands, which revival of business this year has permitted, there are nevertheless left without employment about 13 per cent of the persons employed three years ago. It is only fair to infer that a corresponding percentage of decrease has not appeared in all occupations. operate, even if they can find laborers willing to although in most manufacturing works it is accept present wages, carries with it such deft- probable that the figures given are fairly repre-

One other fact, which the League does not bring out in its statement as clearly as it deserves to be brought out, is that the decrease has been very great in many important industries,

marked differences in the condition of important industries may readily be traced to the blundering defects of the tariff adopted last year, intended to break up the protective system, although that intention was so far defeated that it has been justly called a tariff of "botched protection."

The old ticket will be sure to make a good run.

At Atlanta yesterday a negro was one of the chief orators at the opening of the Fair; and in South Carolina a Constitutional Convention is planning to degrade the negro to the brute level and keep him there. "Look on this picture, and on this."

David B. Hill's diatribe on personal liberty was one of the greatest efforts of the Peanut Politician's life.

The prosecution of persons guilty of destroying timber on public lands is a good thing. It is said that one company has in seventeen years destroyed 1,200,000 trees of less than eight inches diameter. Such work is a crime against humanity.

The Democrats in Maryland have no hope of electing their ticket if there is a fair and honest election and all the votes are properly counted. This is evident from the course taken by the Democratic leaders in Baltimore in turning out the Republicans who undertook to act as watchers and see that the registration was honestly conducted. Despite the high-handed action of the Democratic bosses, the Republicans did not come out second best, for they appealed to the courts and had their rights promptly set forth from the bench. That they will insist on their rights is a certainty, and the machine will have great difficulty in carrying through its schemes of fraud and dishonesty.

London "Truth" goes out of its way again to say false and venomous things about America. "Labby" always did hate us, and we are honored

October 8 is some distance ahead, but it is just as well to bear in mind now that it will be the first day of registration, when every good citizen should have his name put on the polling-book.

Mr. Chancellor, our Consul at Havre, has been looking into the question of horseless carriages and has come to the conclusion that solid and smooth roads are essential to the success of the French system, and so he thinks that American roads must be greatly improved before the French idea can be adopted to any extent here. It did not require observations in France to enable an American to reach the same conclusion. A horse ess carriage would be anything but pleasurable on our country roads, or on anything but asphalt or good macadam or telford. It is true that bicycles can be ridden on many country roads without extreme inconvenience, but that is because a good rider can make his way along a track only a few inches wide, whether it be a sidepath or only a hard road edge. For a vehicle with two sets of wheels a broad hard road is indispensable. For the present the horseless carriage must be regarded as a toy in this country, save in very limited localities.

Atlanta is a bigger city than Chicago just now.

District-Attorney Fellows has been called down from the bench so often that he probably thinks it safe to ignore the criticisms of Justice Jerome, of the Court of Special Sessions.

PERSONAL.

A few days ago James R. Randall, author o Maryland, My Maryland," received a severe shock in Augusta, Ga., in a fall from an electric car. A false step in getting off the car threw him heavily to the ground upon his face. His lower lip was

Prince Ernst Rohan, youngest brother of Prince Alam Rohan, of Bohemia, who was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun when untying a he took his own life-left an immense fortune. He was born in 1863 near Vienna, and for some time had been an inmate of an asylum. Three weeks before his death, the courts had declared him to be mentally sound. dog in one of his stables the other day-some say

In one of his interviews since he got back from Europe, says "The Philadelphia Times," Chauncey Depew describes how he was spoken to abroad and elsewhere by American ladies who recognized him from his pictures. Dr. Depew ought to tell how a well-known Philadelphia lady, now at a suburban hotel, accosted him on one occasion. Finding herself seated next to him in the limited express, she said: "You don't know me, but we have one bond of sympathy—the love of animais. Tell me, now, for I am curious, I suppose you have seen the elephant in every possible way?" "Yes, madam, it is true. I have seen the elephant." "Oh, initimately, I mean. In wild out-of-the-way places. Surely. Why, Mr. Forepaugh, I have waiched and wondered as I have seen you among the animals in your show many and many a time." She had mistaken him for the great menagerie man, who, in appearance, was almost Mr. Depew's counterpart. well-known Philadelphia lady, now at a suburban

The little King of Spain has just written his first etter. He was seen for several days to be engaged on a composition with all the secrecy of a He made six draft attempts, which he sonneteer. tore up, before finding an author's satisfaction in the seventh, which he copied fair and then dis-patched. It was addressed to his godfather the Pope, who had sent him an autograph letter and a gold medal specially struck in the Vatican mint in his little godson's honor.

"Captain Dave" Numana, chief of the Plute tribe of Indians, was a visitor in San Francisco a few days ago, and a conspicuous object as he walked about in his blue uniform adorned with brass buttons and red braid, and with the Government's silver medal on his breast. Numana is a stately specimen of a once powerful tribe of red men. He is old, but sturdy and powerful.

The Rubinstein prize of \$1,000 for plane playing has been won this year by M. Lhevinne, of Moscow, a pupil of Safonoff, director of the conservatory in the old Russian capital. Rubinstein, before his death, became interested in the young man.

W. H. Gaylord, of South Hadley, Mass., has pre-

sented a handsome soldiers' monument to that city. Andreas Achenbach, the famous painter, and father of Herr Alvary, the tenor, will celebrate the eighty-first anniversary of his birth on September 29. He was born in Cassel, but has lived for years in Düsseldorf. The artists of Germany have planned to honor the master in an appropriate way.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Last year the University of Chicago had 157 professors and 1,587 students.

Always an Exception.—Henny Bloombumper—Papa, when you say there are no flies on anything, you mean the thing is pretty good, don't you?

Mr. Bloombumper—Not always, Benny. The rule has its exceptions. Suppose you are speaking of fly-paper, for instance?—(Detroit Free Press.

The Philadelphia Homoeopathic Medical Society the other day listened to an interesting paper by Dr. B. F. Betts on "The Effects of Bleyeling on Women." He took strong ground in favor of women riding the wheel, and most of those who discussed his paper agreed with it.

Mean Man.—"Ah," said Mr. Ayteful, as he sat smoking his after-dinner cigar, "there is nothing in all of life's blessings comparable to a good wife. I know this to be true." His marital partner came and stood behind his chair, and laid both hands softly on his shoulders. "Tes, I know it to be true." continued Mr. Ayteful, "for Simmonson told me so, and I never knew him to tell a lie in his life." It was only one hand this time that the sharer of his joys and sorrows laid on his ear, and not so softly at that.—(Indianapolis Journal. One bicycle rider deserves honorable mention. He

Kingsbridge on Sunday afternoon he accidentally ran into and knocked down an elderly man. Instead of taking to flight as rapidly as possible, he rode way in haste and returned in a few minutes with a physician, who looked after the injuries of the victim of the collision. Of course, Mr. Roberts did no more than was right and proper, but, unhapptly, many bleycle riders would have made off without paying the least attention to what they had done and with no thought of anything but to secure their

Mrs. Archibald Rankin, living in Hickory Township, Penn. two miles east of Sharon, was subjected to an electrical shock last Friday that paralyzed her left side, and she is in a critical condition. Her case is phenomenal. She seems to be a human attraction for electricity, and in every electrical storm she is more or less shocked by lightning. About ten years ago she suffered a shock from a bolt of lightning that rendered her powerless. Every year since then she has suffered, and it is a common occurrence for physicians to be

dispatched from Sharon to revive her. So regula has this phenomenon become that she has been provided with a chair that rests on glass insulators, commonly used on telegraph poles. Mrs. Rankin considers herself free from danger in the chair, where she remains until the storm is over. When she suffered the shock on Friday she had abandoned the chair, not suspecting that she would be subjected to another shock.—(New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

In a private letter quoted by "The Boston Trans cript" a trustworthy American who has been spending a few weeks at Van, in Armenia, says: "The endition of the city is awful. There are here 1,40 refugees without shelter, food or money. All bustis stopped and people cannot find work. Some have died of starvation, and but for the help we have given, many more would have died; but we cannot feed a tithe of those who are in need. Brea

Come, young folks all, and learn my rhyme Writ like the one of olden time. For linked together, name to name, The whole a surer place will claim; And firmly in your mind shall stand. The names of those who've ruled our land. A noble list: George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe, John Quincy Adams—and below Comes Andrew Jackson in his turn. Martin Van Buren next we learn; Then William Henry Harrison, Whom soon John Tyler followed on, And after Tyler, James K. Polk; Then Zachary Taylor ruled the folk. Then Zachary Taylor ruled the folk Till death. Then Millard Filmore came, And James Buchanan then appears. Then Abraham Lincoin through those years Of war. And, when his life was lost, Twas Andrew Johnson filled his post. Then U. S. Grant and R. B. Hayes And James A. Garfield each had place, And Chester Arthur—and my rhyme Ends now in Grover Cleveland's time.—(Washington Star.

At the recent Anthropological Congress, held to Cassel, Professor Waldeyer, of Berlin, in an address before that body, said that European boys at birth are from one-half to one centimetre longer than girls, but when fully grown the men are ten centimetres longer than the women. The average weight at birth of boys is 3,323 grammes, and of girls, 3,330 grammes. The muscles of the tongue, he said, are much more highly developed in the women than in the men-which is an unkind statement on the part of the scientist.

One hundred and twenty years ago the Benedici Arnold expedition against Quebec set our from Newbury Green, and, to commemorate this historical and patriotic event, there will shortly be a huge bowlder placed on the Green, with impressive and appropriate exercises. The bowlder is about nine feet in height and of irregular lines, on which will be placed a bronze tablet. The tablet is thirty-three inches high and twenty-eight inches wide, three inches high and twenty-eight inches wide. The border is a wreath of laurel leaves. A scroll extends the entire width of the tablet, and both scroll and wreath are in high relief. Above the scroll, in low relief, are three ships, symbolical of the embarkation; and below, also in low relief, are several tents, typifying the encampment. The scroll is eighteen inches high and twenty-eight inches wide, and on it is the following inscription in relief letters: "Opposite this spot were encamped, September 17, 18, 18, 1775, three companies of rifemen under Daniel Morgan; a part of the command of Benedict Arnold."—(Boston Herald.

GEN. HARRISON'S ELOQUENT WORDS.

THE EX-PRESIDENT EULOGIZES A DEAD FRIEND AND PRAISES THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW.

Indianapolis, Sept. 18 (Special).-Ex-President Harrison presided by request at the meeting of the Bar Association to-day, which met to take action on the death of John M. Butler, who died in New-York Monday night. He spoke feelingly of his associations with the deceased man, and of Mr. Butler's integrity of character, and referred as follows to the profession of the law:

Butlor's integrity of character, and referred as tollows to the profession of the law:

Brethren of the bar of Indiana: We are again called together by one of those sad incidents that remind us of our mortality. The stress of the profession of the law is very great. It is an absorbing pursuit, and is characterized by contests that engage the whole man. Our relation to each other is professionally that of opponents. We stand against each other. We contend, and yet it is creditable to the influence of the study and pursuit of the law that these contentions do not reach the heart or become a part of the life. I think there is, perhaps, no one of the learned professions more characterized by liberality and kindliness of thought among its members than the profession of the law. The small jealousless that obscure to the eye the greatness and merit of an opponent do not prevail among us, and we are here this morning, on this sad occasion, to evidence this fact. We have not delayed our testimony to the greatness and completeness of John M. Butler as a lawyer until he had been taken out of the strifes of the law. Those who are assembled here this morning have borne cheerful testimony during his life to his great equipment as a lawyer, and to the eminent success that crowned his devotion to his chosen profession.

TO COMMAND THE CANADIAN TROOPS.

GENERAL GASCOIGNE SAILS TO-DAY-AMEASSADOR BAYARD'S MOTHER-IN-LAW AND BANCROFT DAVIS PASSENGERS ON THE TEUTONIC.

London, Sept. 18 .- General Gascoigne sails to-morrow on the Allan Line steamer Parisian for Canada, where he is to take command of the troops.

Mrs. Clymer, mother-in-law of United States Ambassador Bayard, and Bancroft Davis and Mrs.
Davis sailed from Liverpool on the steamer Teu-

PREPARING FOR THE HORSE SHOW,

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS FOR A BRILLIANT EXHIBITION THIS YEAR.

The eleventh annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association of America will be held in Madison Square Garden November 11 to 16 inclusive. This year \$30,000 will be distributed in premiuma The Horse Show has always been one of the great society happenings and has been patronized by nearly all of New-York's most prominent people Preparations are being made for the exhibition year that promise to make it even better than those of former seasons. The association has this year offered prizes for the first time to pacers. There are three such prizes offered, the amounts being \$150, \$75 and \$25. The entries close Saturday, October 19, and all animals entered for exhibition, except those stabled outside, may be brought to Madison Square Garden, Fourth-ave. entrance, be tween the hours of 8 in the morning and 8 p. m. on Saturday, November 9, and before 8 a. m. on Monday, November 11. None will be admitted after the latter hour.

The following arrangements have been made with the leading railroads:

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the leading railroads:

The following arrangements have been made with the leading railroads:

"It has been agreed by the trink lines that on all exhibits forwarded to the National Horse Show, to be held at New-York, from November II to 16, 1895, full tariff rates shall be charged; but that such exhibits, if unsold and reshipped within thirty days after the cose of the exhibition, will be returned free, under single stock contract, by the trunk lines which carried the same, upon presentation of a certificate signed by the proper officers of the exhibition, to the effect that the saipments are unsold exhibits which have pabl full tariff rates one way; such certificate to be attached to the manifest of each shipment.

In the selection of judges the association have used great care and discretion and have every reason to believe that they have secured the best to be found. In more ways than one the prospects this year are extremely encouraging, and there is every reason to believe that the gatherings of spectators will be as brilliant, the turnouts as fine and the whole affair as thoroughly successful as in former years.

former years.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Henry Livingston Center, of this city, was married at noon on Tuesday in Trinity Church, Santa Barbara, Cal., to Miss Susan Warren Innes, sister of his partner, William T. Innes, of No. 116 East Thirtieth-st. Mr. Center went to Santa Barbars last winter for his health, and intends to remain there for some time with his bride. Mrs. Center is the second daughter of the late Edward C. Innes, of this city.

General and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle have closed their country house, the Barracks, Normandle, N.

General and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle have closed their country house, the Barracks, Normandie, N. J., and have returned to their town house, Earle Cliff, Washington Heights.

Miss Sibylla Herter, daughter of Mr. James Henry Herter, was married to Gustave E. Bauhahn at 5 o'clock yesterilay afternoon at the home of her parents, No. 758 West End-ave. The wedding was a quiet one, only the relatives and a small number of intimate friends being present at the ceremony, which was performed in the drawing-room by the Rev. Anthony Kessler, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Manhattanville. The reception which followed was a small one. The bridesmaids were Miss Rose Schermer, and the bridesproom's sister, Miss Pauline Bauhahn. The maids of honor were the two cousins of the bride, Miss Leona Hierter and Miss Marie Ellinger. The pages were the bride's brother, Albert Herter, and Otto Herter, a cousin. Frank Herter, an uncle of the bride, was best man. The ushers were the bridegroom's cousin. Charles Daunitz: Arthur Wehrmann, Frank Leyendecker and Peter Herter, a cousin of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Bauhahn will, after a trip through the West, make their home in New-York.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Litchfield, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bauhahn will, after a trip through the West, make their home in New-York.

The marriage of Mrs. Josephine May and George A. Halnes, o' Hoston. The marriage took place at Lugano, Switzerland, on Monday, and the announcement was a surprise to many of Mrs. May's friends here. Mrs. Haines, who is a daughter of the late George Law, was married some years ago to Colonel Charles May, uncle of Mrs. Charles Oeirichs and Mrs. Arthur Randolph. Colonel May died nearly eighteen years ago. Mrs. Haines is a cultivated woman and a patron of art and music. Her home at No. 259 Fifth-ave, is one of the most commodious and elegant in this city.